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CLASSIFICATION SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY East Germany REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

TOPIC First Motorized Rifle Regiment Pinnow of Division Pannslau 25X1A

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PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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1. Prior to 2 July 1953, the First Motorized Rifle Regiment Pinnow of Division Pannslau was subordinate to the Heeresgruppe Nord. It had the following organization and strength:

	Officers	NCOs	EMs
Regimental headquarters	20	10	5
Supply platoon	4	5	35
Headquarters platoon	1	5	18
Military band platoon		1	15
AA machine gun platoon	2	10	60
D-3 signal company	4	10	60
D-2 engineer company	6	1	60
Motor vehicle company	5		20
Heavy mortar company	10	10	80
Kommando School	22	19	120
SP gun battalion	10	20	80
B-Abteilung	15	30	90
I through III Bn, each	56	67	532

2. Officers of the regiment included:

Regimental commander	Major Klocke
First deputy	Captain Duscha
Chief of staff	Captain Ernst
Commanding officer of SP Gun Bn	Lieutenant Kopp
Commanding officer of B-Abteilung	Senior Lieutenant Dick
Commander of the Kommando School	Senior Lieutenant Leibelt
Commanding officer of I Bn	Senior Lieutenant Sonneberg
Commanding officer of II Bn	Senior Lieutenant Seifert
Commanding officer of III Bn	Senior Lieutenant Karl Mueller

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3. The regiment included a Soviet chief advisor and 24 advisors with the individual units. The following advisors, whose first names could not be determined, became known:

Lieutenant Colonel Bandarenko	advisor to the chief of staff
Lieutenant Colonel Mayevski	advisor to the PK Leiter
Major Zoloviyev	advisor to the Kommando School
Lieutenant Colonel Federov from Kharkov	advisor to the B-Abteilung
Major Butt	advisor to the II Bn
Major Ilya Pototski from Smolensk	advisor to the III Bn
Captain Nepomishche	advisor to the first company of III Bn
Senior Lieutenant Alyoshalarin	advisor to the second company of III Bn
Senior Lieutenant Mishin	advisor to the third company of III Bn
Captain Dimyanov	advisor to the fourth company of III Bn
Major Zorokin	advisor to the fifth company of III Bn
Major Diatkin	advisor to the sixth company of III Bn

All advisors were subordinate to a chief advisor at the office in Pasewalk. They wore German and Soviet uniforms, with black-bordered red collar patches worn with the German uniform. The Soviet uniform was mostly worn on trips to Eberswalde. The Soviet advisors concentrated on field training. They were very strict and, occasionally, tried to explain to the soldiers that these did not do their duty for the USSR but for their own country and openly stated that they were very disappointed about the behaviour of the soldiers. After 17 June 1953, the advisors wore pistols.

4. Thirty percent of the EM were of the 1926 through 1932 class and 70 percent of the 1933 through 1935 class. Sixty percent came from Saxony, 20 percent from Thuringia and 20 percent from the right side of the Oder-Neisse River line. Forty percent were reliable Communists while 60 percent were against the regime.
5. On the afternoon of 17 June 1953, the first company of III Bn, which was engaged in firing practice with live ammunition at the firing range in Schwedt on the Oder River, was ordered to immediately break up exercises. The company was picked up by 3 trucks which came from the Pinnow post where all troops were restricted to quarters. All regimental vehicles stood in front of the guardhouse. Air observers were put up outside the installation, as West German provokers had allegedly landed near Templin. On the morning of 18 June 1953, the company refused to get up for duty. Captain Dusha stated at the Politbureau of the III Bn on 19 June that training will continue as usual, except that it is to be temporarily carried out at the installation.¹

25X1A 1. Comment. Most of the essential data in the report are confirmed by other deserters. The strength of personnel which was believed to have been about 3,000 men still in early July may have decreased as a result of discharges and detachments.

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